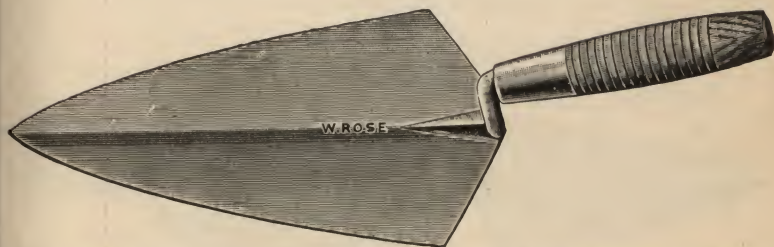


3. Pointing.

The *brick trowel* is the largest of the several types and is the one used for ordinary bricklaying as shown in figs. 3,880 and 3,881.

The sizes range from $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ to $14 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. The so called *buttering trowel*, as shown in fig. 3,682, is a modified brick trowel, usually one that has been used for a long time and worn or ground down to a convenient size. This



FIGS. 3,880 and 3,881.—Rose trowels. Fig. 3,880, London pattern; fig. 3,881, Philadelphia pattern. *London pattern* is made in sizes $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ to $14 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$. An old pattern, Narrow London, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. narrower. Long handles $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 ins. Blades under 10 ins. have short handles. *Philadelphia pattern* blades range in size from 7 to 14 ins.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 in. handles.

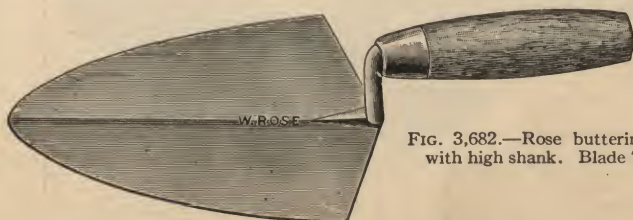
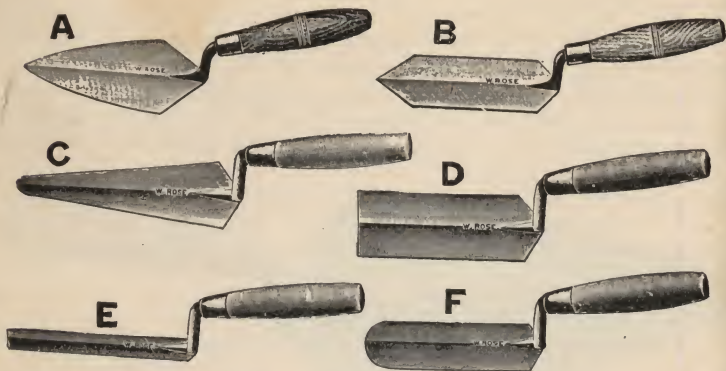
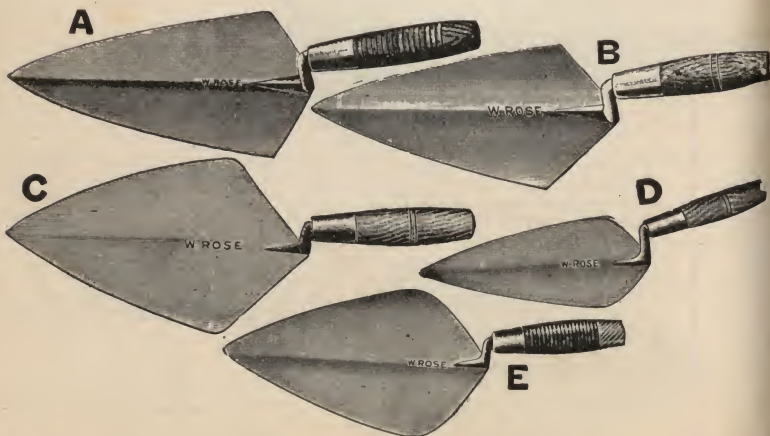


FIG. 3,682.—Rose buttering trowel with high shank. Blade $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$.



FIGS. 3,883 to 3,888.—Various Rose pointing trowels. Fig. **A**, regular, with blade 3 to 7 ins. long; fig. **B**, long pointing ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ to 6 in. blade) and short pointing (2×5 to 6 in. blade); fig. **C**, cross joint (3 to 6 in. blade); fig. **D**, margin, 2×5 blade; fig. **E**, joint fillers, $5 \times \frac{3}{8}$, $5 \times \frac{1}{2}$, $5 \times \frac{5}{8}$ in.; fig. **F**, round end pointing, blade 3×1 , 4×1 , $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$, $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

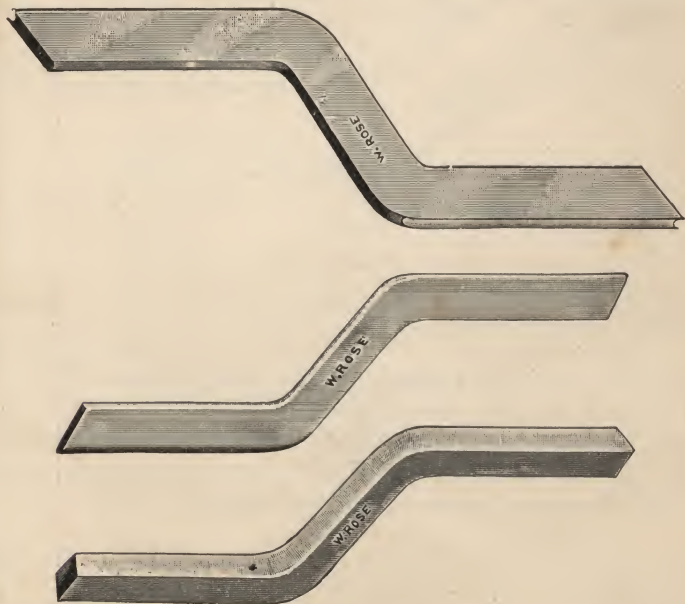


FIGS. 3,889 to 3,893.—Rose trowels with various pattern heels. Fig. **A**, cut back wide heel; fig. **B**, wide heel; fig. **C**, extra wide; fig. **D**, round heel; fig. **E**, round wide heel.

trowel is used for getting fat mortar on the back of the trowel in order to "butter" face brick, so as to get a very fine joint. The term *buttering* means *spreading mortar on the brick to be laid*.

The *pointing trowel*, as its name implies, is designed for use in pointing up or facing joints. It is smaller but similar in shape to the brick trowel as shown in fig. 3,879.

There are various patterns and modifications of the three general types just shown. Two well known "patterns" are the London pattern or Brades trowel, and the Philadelphia pattern as shown in figs. 3,880 and 3,881. The London pattern weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and is well balanced so as to be easily handled and used. Some American bricklayers prefer the Philadelphia pattern, as the weight of the blade is carried well back to the handle, and being broader is better adapted for lifting or spreading mortar



FIGS. 3,894 TO 3,896.—Rose jointers or beading tools. Fig. 3,894, concave jointer; fig. 3,895, convex jointer; fig. 3,896, flat jointer. The sizes are: **Concave jointer**, wide end, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, narrow end, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$; **convex jointer**, wide end, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, narrow end, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$; **flat jointer**, wide end, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, narrow end, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$.

This tool is generally applied in striking the so-called "rodded joints" which are mortar joints in face brickwork allowed to project slightly outside the face of the work, being cut to a straight finish with a Frenchman. Fig. 3,933 shows the general appearance of a rod joint stick.

Line and Pins.—The bricklayer requires as a guide in laying brick, a line and pins. An approved form of pin is shown in

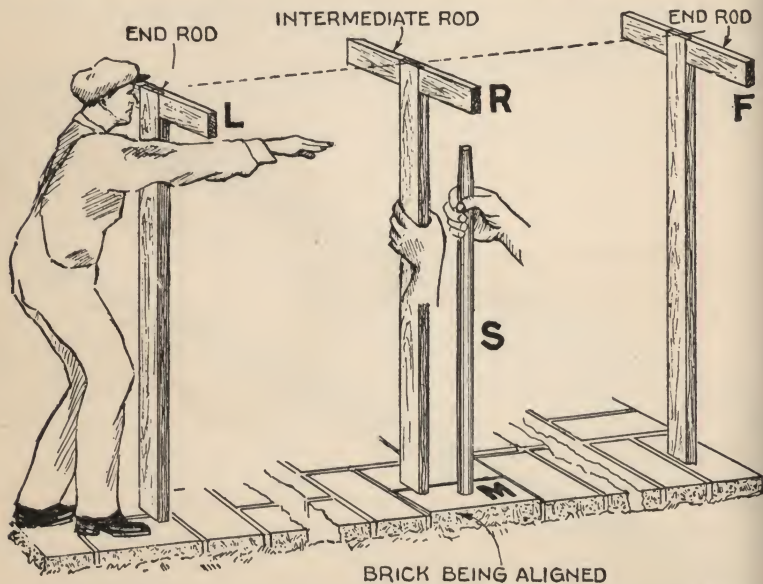


FIG. 3,934.—Method of using boning rods in laying sidewalk. The intermediate rod is placed on the brick M, being laid and a sight taken across the three rods L, R, F. Brick M, is tapped with a wooden mallet or tamp S, until the sight rail of rod R, comes in line with L and F. A hammer should not be used in aligning the brick because it is liable to crack them.

W. ROSE

FIG. 3,935.—Rose line pin. For a long line a stiff pin, $7\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ is recommended.

fig. 3,935; however a slouchy workman will be satisfied with a couple of second-hand nails or any makeshift method of holding the line. In order to get a true wall the line should swing from the top edge of the brick wall, and should not be attached to a pin in a joint, three or four brick lengths away from the corner.

A good wall depends upon laying brick horizontal. This cannot be done unless the bricklayer put up the line on the corner very frequently, or unless his brick on the corner have been laid with precision and each course properly leveled, tested and squared.

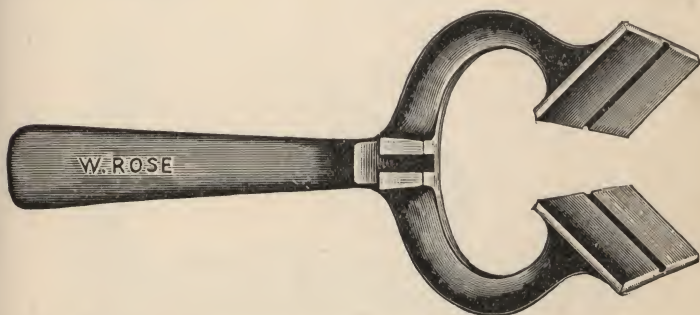


FIG. 3,936.—Rose corner block to hold the line.

The pins being firmly planted the desired condition is to stretch the line until it becomes straight. This is physically impossible because there will always be more or less sag. Hence get a line that is very strong and very light. Some of the better quality fish lines will answer these requirements.

Corner Blocks. In lieu of pins, corner blocks are sometimes used. Fig. 3,936 shows a corner block, and fig. 3,937, how it is used. The two faces of the tool register with the end and top face of the end brick, the line passing through the groove; the block is retained in position by the taut string pressing the faces of the block against the brick.

Large Trowel.—For rough cutting, or hit or miss, where accuracy is not essential, the large trowel is used. This tool has been fully described and no further description is necessary.

In using, the mason holding the brick in one hand gives it a sharp blow with the edge of the trowel, cracking the brick into two bats.

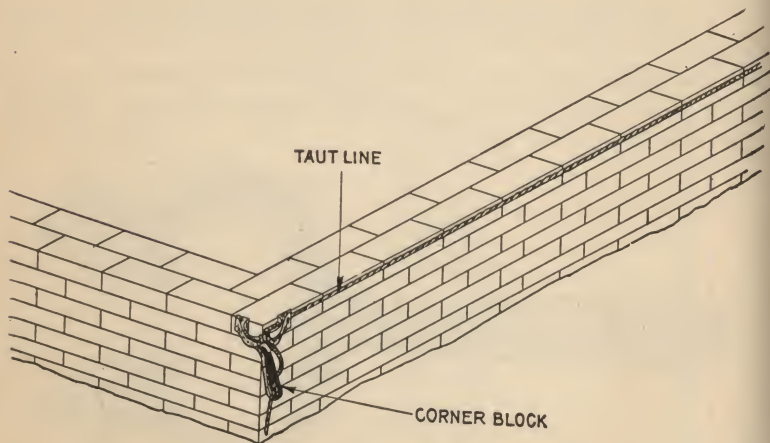


FIG. 3,937.—Method of using corner block.



FIG. 3,938.—Masons' linen line. Light, 84 ft. length; heavy, 50 ft. length. An inferior cotton line can be obtained, 450 to 600 ft. per lb. hank.

Brick Hammer.—This tool is peculiar in its shape, having a head of a few inches on one end and a pick shaped extension in the form of a cutter on the other as shown in fig. 3,939.

To split or break bricks in large pieces, the square head of the hammer is used, the cutting end of the hammer being used to cut down the rough face of a split brick, or to cut skewbacks, etc. Most bricklayers use the cutting end of the hammer too much and the head not enough. A brick hammer is also used in plumbing a corner, for tapping bricks lightly in their bed.

Scutch.—A scutch consists of a double ended flat cutting head attached at its middle point to a handle as shown in

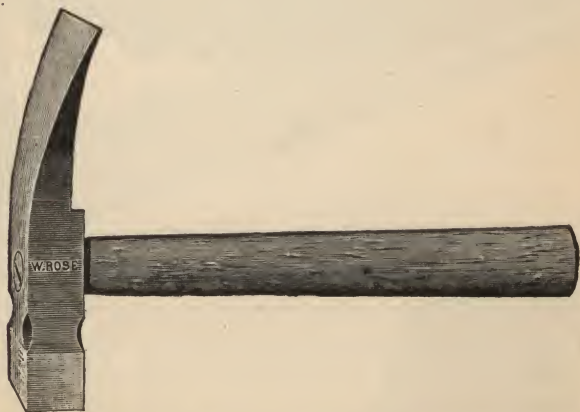


FIG. 3,939.—Rose brick hammer. Sizes 2, 2½ and 3 lbs.; second growth hickory handle.

fig. 3,940. It is used to hack away the rough portions on the side of a brick after the edges have been cut by the tin saw and bolster.

*In cutting brick the scutch should be used **more** and the trowel less.*

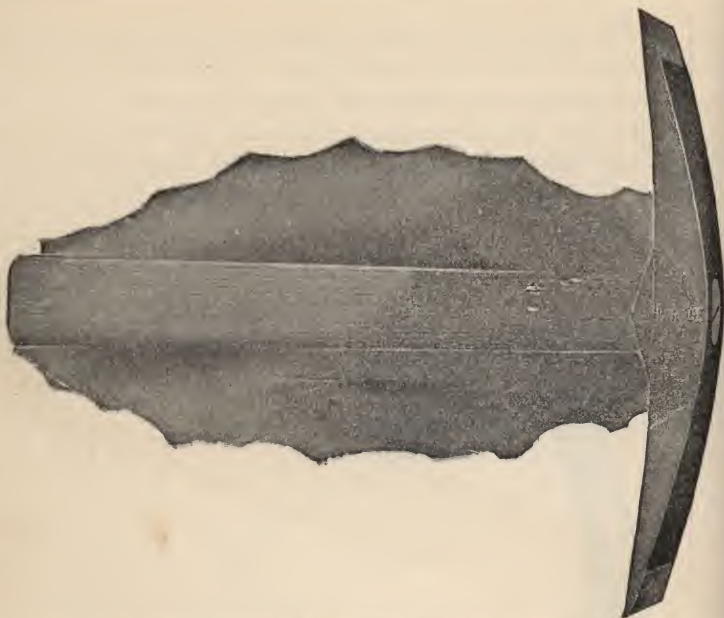


FIG. 3,940.—Rose scutch. Weight 2 lbs. Second growth hickory handle.



FIG. 3,941.—Rose bolster or brick chisel. Cutting edge 2, 3 and 4 ins. in length, beveled on one side.